TWO NEW PHORID FLIES FROM EASTERN ASIA

(Diptera: Phoridae)

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Among a lot of Phorid flies from the collection of the California Academy of Sciences kindly sent to me for determination by Mr. Paul H. Arnaud, Jr., I found the two new species described below, belonging to the genera *Spiniphora* Malloch (1909) and *Haplophleba* Schmitz (1929).

The species of *Spiniphora* previously described from the Asiatic region are: *apicalis* Brues (1936; Philippines), *genitalis* Schmitz (1940; Malaya) and *nipponensis* Beyer (1959; Japan). The new species *variegata* seems to be related to *genitalis*.

The new species of *Haplophleba* is particularly interesting, because it is the second species coming to light and because it occurs in New Guinea, whereas the genotype (*nigricans* Schmitz) was described from Patagonia.

Spiniphora variegata Borgmeier, new species

(Figs. 1–3)

Female.—Length approximately 3 mm. *Front* (fig. 2) pentagonal, dull, reddish yellow, in some specimens brownish in the middle, without median furrow. Frontal bristles strong, postantennals shorter (one-half of antials) and close together; first and second rows strongly convex anteriorly, the antials (*an*) divergent, the anterolaterals (la_1) at the same level with the preocellars (*po*). Third antennal joint small, reddish yellow, pointed apically, apex whitish. Arista apical, long (0.90 mm.), distinctly pubescent. Cheeks with a series of eight fine bristles. Undermost postocular bristle strong. Palpi yellow or reddish, with five bristles. *Thorax* dull, yellowish brown, dorsum sometimes in the middle with two black longitudinal striae and laterally with several black spots. Four dorsocentrals. Scutellum with four bristles of equal length. Mesopleura bare. *Abdomen* with six tergites, 1–4 dark brown with yellow hind margins, in some specimens yellow at the sides; 5–6 elongated, reddish yellow. Seventh tergite deeply incised medially. *Legs* ferruginous yellow, hind coxae clear yellow. Anterior tibiae with a dorsal bristle at middle; median tibiae with a pair of bristles at basal fourth, and one anterior bristle at distal third; posterior tibiae (fig. 3) with four bristles: one dorsal at distal third, two anterodorsals (the upper one at basal third, the other subapical), and one anteroventral at the middle; ventral terminal spur strong. Posterodorsal cilia rather long on basal half. Tarsal claws enlarged, especially on front legs. Empodium ribbon-like. *Wings* (fig. 1) distinctly yellow, the veins yellowish brown. Length 2.9 mm. Costa not swollen. Costal index 0.57, first section one-half longer than second and third together (21:11:3); costal cilia very short and delicate,

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approximately 45 pairs. Third vein with a single bristle at base. Fourth vein straight except at base; fifth nearly parallel with the fourth beyond middle, basally recurved; sixth slightly S-shaped; sixth and seventh not reaching the margin. Alular border with one hair. Halteres yellow.

Holotype female and 32 paratypes, PROBABLY FROM BORNEO, LABELED "MJÖBERG COLLECTOR. W. W. FUNGE BEQUEST." Types in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. Some paratypes are on deposit in the author's collection.

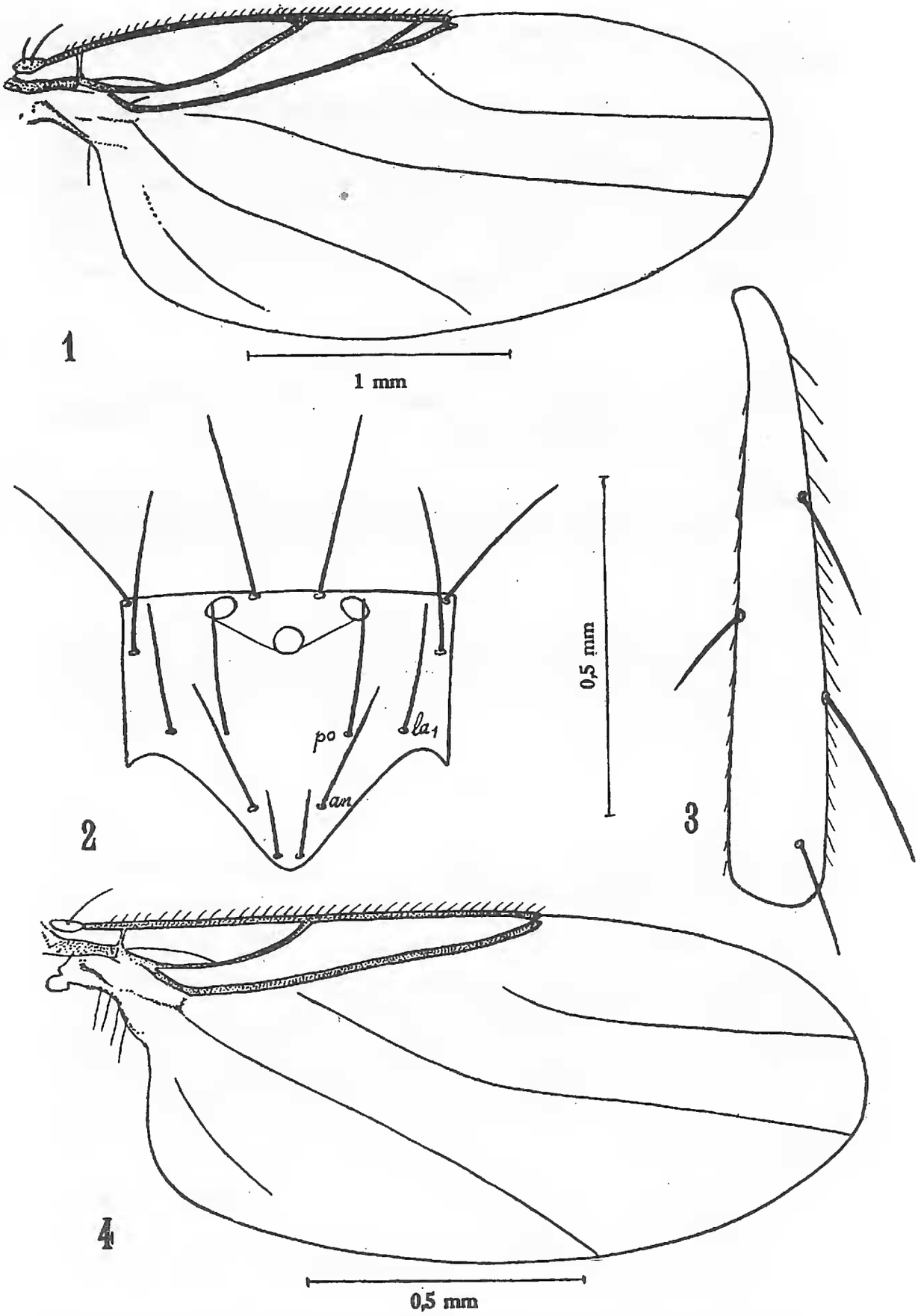
The nearest ally of this species seems to be *genitalis* Schmitz (1940) from the Malay peninsula, only known by the male. In *genitalis* the front is black or brown, the heavy veins are deep black and the light ones dark, the sixth vein is apparently more curved at distal half, and the fourth begins nearer to the furcation of the third.

Haplophleba distans Borgmeier, new species

(Fig. 4)

Female.—Length 1.6 mm. *Front* broader than long (width 0.26 mm.), black, slightly shining, with a fine median line and four postantennal bristles of nearly equal length. Pubescence rather long, a few anterior hairs directed downwards. First transverse row of bristles a little convex anteriorly, the antials a little nearer to the upper postantennals than to the anterolaterals which are inserted near the eye-margin. Second row straight, the preocellars a little farther apart from each other than the antials. Uppermost postocular bristle distinct, undermost not differentiated. Jowls with a rather strong bristle directed forwards. Cheeks with a series of hairs. Antennal grooves rather shallow. Third antennal joint black, not enlarged, globular. Arista dorsal, distinctly pubescent. Mouth-parts entirely (holotype) or partially (paratype) retracted into the head-cone. Palpi black, spindle-shaped, with short hairs. *Thorax* slightly shining, blackish brown, with two dorsocentral bristles; posterior hairs longer. Mesopleura bare. Scutellum with four nearly equal bristles. *Abdomen* dark brown, slightly shining, second and fifth tergite a little elongated, pubescence rather scarce. Sixth tergite almost hidden by the fifth, in the middle with a small shining chitinous plate. Cerci rather long. *Legs* brownish, the anterior one more yellowish. Hind tibiae 0.54 mm. long, without dorsal seam of palisade-like hairs. Anterior metatarsus a little longer than the two following joints together. *Wings* (fig. 4) colorless, heavy veins brown, the lighter veins very faint. Length 1.47 mm. Costal index 0.58, relation of length of the two costal sections 17:20. Costal cilia approximately 37 pairs, short and delicate. Third vein not forked. Fourth vein a little curved basally, fifth curved before middle, sixth almost straight. Alular border with four hairs. Halteres black.

Holotype female and one paratype, labeled "BIAK ISL., NETH. NEW GUINEA, 25.IV.45, G. E. BOHART." Holotype in the collection



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figures 1–3, *Spiniphora variegata* Borgmeier—fig. 1, wing; fig. 2, front; fig. 3, hind tibia. Figure 4, wing of *Haplophleba distans* Borgmeier.

of the California Academy of Sciences; paratype in the author's collection.

Although I could not examine the gland-opening of the sixth tergite, I think there is little doubt that this species really belongs to the genus *Haplophleba* Schmitz, hitherto known from a single species *(nigricans)* living in Patagonia. The two species differ considerably in wing-venation (see Fig. 9C, Schmitz, 1929), but are in other respects very similar.

Literature Cited

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ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE: Notice of Proposed Use of Plenary Powers in Certain Cases (A. [n.s.] 49)

In accordance with a decision of the 13th International Congress of Zoology, 1848, public notice is hereby given of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in connection with the following cases, full details of which will be found in *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* Vol. 18, Part 4 to be published on 11th August, 1961.

(3) Designation of a type-species for *Lygus* Hahn, 1833 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N. (S.) 1062;

(5) Designation of a type-species for *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N. (S.) 1431.

Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the above cases should do so in writing, and in duplicate, as soon as possible, and in any case before 11th February, 1962. Each